

## ITALY DECLARES WAR ON TURKEY

Relations Between the  
Two Nations

STRAINED TO BREAKING POINT

Following Long Disputes Over  
Rights—Both Sides  
Seem Ready.

BRITISH RUSE CONSUMMATED

Athens, Greece, Aug. 21.—Italy to-day declared war against Turkey. Simultaneously with this news came the announcement that the British army, through a giant ruse, has captured and destroyed the main line of communications between Constantinople and the Turkish forts on the Gallipoli Peninsula. The ammunition and food supply route of the Turks is severed and the army is reported demoralized.

Italy's declaration came at the end of a short Cabinet session concerning the demands that Italian reservists be permitted to leave Turkey without restriction. No reply was made by the Sublime Porte and action was immediate. The meeting at Rome was held amid scenes of great excitement, the populace being eager for strife with the Turks.

Although Italy declared war on Austria on May 24, and hostilities between the two countries began immediately, there has never been any declaration of war between Italy and Germany, the ally of Austria, and until now, Italy and Turkey, the allies of the central Powers, nominally have been at peace.

Friction between Turkey and Italy, however, has been in evidence since shortly after the latter's entry into the war. Early in June there were reports that Italian consuls were gradually leaving Turkey and that American officials were taking over the task of looking out for Italian interests. Later charges were made that the Ottoman Government was preventing these consuls from leaving and that similar coercion was being exerted over Italian civilians who wished to quit Turkish soil.

On July 20 advices came from Rome that the Italian Government had addressed a note to the United States asking it to use its influence to protect Italian subjects in the Ottoman domains. The complaint that they were being prevented from leaving was reiterated.

Two days later the Italian Cabinet met for the supposed purpose of discussing the situation as regarded Turkey and almost coincidentally the Italian Government began to gather evidence intended to show that Turkey had violated the treaty of Lausanne, an undertaking according to the terms of which she pledged herself to withdraw all Turkish troops and officers from the Cyrenaica District in Tripoli and help bring about the submission of the Senussal tribesmen in this locality. Instead of doing this, it was alleged, Enver Pasha, the Turkish Minister of War, last March sent his brother, Nuri Bey, to foment rebellion.

On August 3 the Italian Ambassador at Constantinople made another protest to Turkey relative to the attitude of the Ottoman authorities toward Italian subjects. It was stated that Italian Consuls were still being detained in Turkey. At that time the tension between Italy and Turkey was becoming more acute daily.

It was announced on August 5 that Italy had asked for categorical explanations concerning Turkey's alleged refusal to withdraw her troops from the Cyrenaica district in Tripoli, and it was charged that Turkey was pursuing what was described as her usual policy of procrastination.

In official circles in Rome, the feeling was held that hostilities on the part of Italy might begin at any moment, as her last note to Turkey was almost in the character of an ultimatum. Shortly after this it was reported that a declaration of war by Italy against Turkey would be simultaneous with the sending of about 150,000 men to the aid of the Franco-British force on the Gallipoli Peninsula.

It was announced on August 19 that a strong squadron of fast Italian cruisers was being held in readi-

ness to sail from Taranto, Italy, at a moment's notice. It was stated that it was expected the warships would be sent against Turkey if the latter country declined to satisfy Italy's demands for the release of Italian subject held in the Ottoman Empire. A meeting of the Italian Cabinet was held yesterday (Friday) and at that time Baron Sonnino, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, presented an exhaustive report on the Turkish situation. He asserted that the Turkish provocations had become intolerable. The Cabinet's decision was kept secret. Dispatches to-day stated that the Italian Ambassador at Constantinople had been instructed to hand to the Porte a note asking for a formal categorical statement as to departure of Italians from Turkish possessions. The note was in the nature of an ultimatum.

**How New Foes Line Up.**  
**ITALY.**  
Army—700,000 active troops in the field.  
400,000 mobile militia.  
1,250,000 territorial militia, only partially trained.  
30 aeroplanes, 9 airships.  
Navy—2 dreadnoughts (7 more building).  
8 battleships.  
9 armored cruisers and 7 light cruisers.  
28 destroyers.  
68 torpedo boats.  
19 submarines.

**TURKEY.**  
Army—300,000 trained men partly under German officers.  
400,000 reserves and irregulars.  
2,000,000 men available for duty but unorganized.  
Navy—1 first-class battle cruiser (the Goeben).  
1 modern light cruiser (the Breslau).  
7 battleships.  
5 cruisers.  
8 torpedo boats.  
10 destroyers.

**MUCH DAMAGE DONE BY  
STORM NEAR EVANSVILLE**

Evansville, Ind., Aug. 21.—In Vanderburg county approximately 250,000 bushels of corn, or one-third of the crop in the county, has been ruined by the winds and rains of the last four days, according to William Rahm, a Government crop reporter for this district. The rains stopped here this afternoon. The Ohio river rose two feet here during the day, but the local Government forecaster does not believe there is enough water in sight to cause a serious flood. Reports from the bottom districts say that the damage to the corn crop will be the worst in many years. White, Wabash and Patoka rivers continue to rise at a rapid rate, and all creeks in this section are out of their banks. A great deal of wheat in shock has been destroyed or badly damaged. Farmers living along Green river, in Kentucky, have also experienced considerable damage from wind and rain.

**ENGLAND LETS DOWN  
BARS ON GERMAN TOYS**

New York, Aug. 21.—American importers of German toys regard the prospect of obtaining these goods from Germany as more hopeful owing to a recent announcement from London that a shipment of \$600,000 worth of such goods would be allowed to come through from Rotterdam. The only difficulty, the importers said, had been the British Order-in-Council, which restricted trade between Germany and the United States.

American buyers who have visited the German toy manufacturers this year say that Germany is still making enough toys to supply the American demand, especially since the Russians and English have stopped buying them. Only enough German dolls to supply one year's demand are kept in stock in this country and it was said to-day that unless the British Government allows new dolls to be brought from Germany, American girls will have to be satisfied with American dolls next Christmas.

**Rockport Fair Called Off.**

Continued rainfall at Rockport, Ind., last week compelled the directors of the Rockport fair to call off the fair for the season. The down-pour was so steady that it was impossible to hold the ring events with any degree of satisfaction. It was out of the question to attempt any of the speed rings because of the heavy condition of the race track. The directors expect to give another fair in the early part of October, providing the weather is suitable.

## GERMANY'S REPLY TO THE U. S. NOTE

Is the Sinking Of Another  
Big Liner.

SITUATION APPEARS CRITICAL

Captain Of Steamer Says He  
Was Positively Given  
No Warning.

WASHINGTON MUCH AGITATED

London, Aug. 20.—At least five passengers, two of whom were Americans, and forty members of the crew lost their lives when the White Star liner Arabic was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine off Fastnet yesterday morning. Nine other passengers are missing and are believed to have perished.

The two Americans who went down with the ship were Mrs. Josephine Bruguiere, of New York, and Edmund T. Wood. Mrs. Bruguiere was thrown into the water and was kept afloat for some time by her son Louis, who was forced to relinquish his hold when he was struck by a piece of wreckage. Nothing was seen of Wood after the steamer was struck.

Most of the missing members of the crew belonged to the engineer's staff. They remained at their posts and went down with the ship.

Capt. Finch and the other officers of the Arabic assert that the submarine gave them no warning. They declared the torpedo was fired as they were going to the rescue of the steamer Dunsley, which had just been torpedoed, presumably by the same submarine.

That the loss of life was not much heavier was due to the preparations made by the officers in view of the possibility of an attack while passing through the war zone, to the fine weather which prevailed and to the splendid discipline maintained by the crew. Life belts had been placed on the decks and the lifeboats swung out.

As soon as the ship was struck rafts were flung over the side. Many of the passengers and crew who were thrown into the water climbed on board these rafts or were dragged onto them by persons already upon them.

The Americans who reached Queenstown were cared for by the United States Consul. With the other passengers they left Ireland for England to-night. They lost all their baggage and many of them wore borrowed clothing until the Consul had provided for them.

The Arabic carried 2,813 bags of mail, mostly for the United States. The mail included several hundred bags from Sweden, Norway, Holland, Switzerland, Spain and other countries.

The Arabic was one of fourteen British steamers sunk during the last forty-eight hours. It was reported this evening that the Bowle of the White Star Line, also had been sunk, but this later was denied. Three Norwegian and one Spanish steamer engaged in trade with England also were sent to the bottom.

**Washington Wrought Up.**  
Washington, Aug. 20.—Eight names now appear on the State Department's list of American passengers not found among survivors of the lost liner Arabic.

Tension increased in official quarters here when consular messages forwarding affidavits of American survivors of the British liner Arabic brought definite information that the vessel was torpedoed without warning, and that eight Americans had been lost.

The attitude of the American Government for the moment is receptive, anxiously awaiting accurate details and reserving judgment as to whether the action was "deliberately unfriendly." The final decision rests with President Wilson.

**Judgment Suspended.**

Washington, Aug. 23.—Judgment still is suspended by the United States Government on the torpedoing of the liner Arabic with a loss of two American lives.

Until official information on which to base the course to be pursued arrives there will be no statement of the Government's position, and high officials will not discuss the subject.

Both President Wilson and Secretary Lansing were silent to-day, the latter dismissing interviewers with a negative answer when asked whether any additional reports had been received from Ambassador Page. It was understood to-night that the all-important report awaited before the United States determines whether Germany has committed a "deliberately unfriendly act," is expected from Ambassador Gerard at Berlin.

**LEO FRANK'S BODY LAID  
TO REST NEAR BROOKLYN**

New York, Aug. 20.—The body of Leo M. Frank, who was lynched at Marietta, Ga., was buried in Mount Carmel cemetery, Brooklyn. The automobile hearse and the cars carrying the immediate relatives of the dead man traveled at a high rate of speed over the six-mile route from the home of Frank's parents to the cemetery in a vain attempt to elude newspaper men and photographers. Frank's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Frank, the widow and Frank's sister, Mrs. Otto Stern, and her husband occupied the automobile that followed the hearse. A dozen other relatives and friends occupied three additional automobiles.

A crowd of scarcely more than 100 people was in front of the Frank home when the body was carried out at 9:10 o'clock. Twenty minutes later the hearse had arrived at the cemetery, and within thirty minutes from the time the funeral had started the last of the burial services were concluded.

About forty curious persons were in the cemetery when Frank's body arrived, and they crowded close to the grave during the services. Perfect order was maintained both at the Frank home and at the cemetery, and the police on hand at both places found nothing to do.

Mrs. Lucile Frank, the widow, appeared calm and restrained until the burial service was concluded. Then she collapsed and was carried to an automobile. The services were conducted by Rabbi Alexander E. Lyons, of Brooklyn, and Rabbi David Marx, of Atlanta.

**LAST SURVIVING WIFE  
OF BRIGHAM YOUNG DIES**

Salt Lake City, Utah, Aug. 21.—Eliza Burgess Young, last survivor of Brigham Young's wives, died at her home here last night. She was 87 years old, a native of Lancashire, England, and had lived in Utah since 1848.

Her death closes the estate of the noted Mormon leader, who died in 1877. His will provided a life annuity for each of the nineteen wives who survived him.

The estate, amounting to about a million dollars, after the settlement of claims, was incorporated into a trust company, which discharged the provisions of the will.

**DEMAND FOR COAL PUTS  
MANY MORE MEN TO WORK**

Pittsburg, Penn., Aug. 23.—Increased, the steel trade as a whole is in the working force at more than a dozen mines in this district being augmented by about 7,500 men, all on full time, during the past two weeks, according to estimates of leading coal operators. They declare that coal production in the Pittsburg district now is at a higher rate than any time this year.

Shipments to the lakes have increased the steel trade as a whole is taking a tonnage fully equal to the busiest season of 1913, and the fire brick and other industries not affected by the European war, have enlarged their consumption, so the demand is rapidly approaching a point where the mines will have difficulty in meeting it promptly, they assert.

**"Moonlight Schools."**

Owensboro, Ky., Aug. 21.—More than half of the teachers in attendance at the Davies County Teachers' Institute volunteered to teach the illiterates in their districts by the "moonlight school" method. Supt. McFarland, McHenry Rhoads, Supt. Shultz, Instructor Green and others spoke on the subject of "moonlight schools," and all of them paid tribute to Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewa, the originator of the idea. It was believed that every school district in Davies county will be provided with an instructor for the "moonlight schools."

Two American marines were washed overboard from the battleship New Hampshire and drowned while the ship was sailing through the gulf hurricane, somewhere south of the Florida coast.

## WILL WORK OUT MILITARY POLICY

As Part Of the Prepared-  
ness Plan.

A COUNCIL TO BE ORGANIZED

By President—Will Embrace  
Three Cabinet Members,  
Eight Congressmen.

ALSO FOUR MILITARY EXPERTS

Washington, Aug. 21.—A council of national defense will form a part of the President's "reasonable and practicable" scheme of military preparedness. The creation of the council, pledged by the Baltimore convention platform, will be undertaken on the eve of a campaign in which the roll will be called on Democratic promises.

The President, through conferences with members of his Cabinet and the heads of the military committees of Congress will, in effect, create a council of national defense before Congress has an opportunity to place its official approval on the plan. Under plans for such a council, which have been formulated in Congress heretofore, but which were never enacted into law, the council will be headed by the President and will include the Secretaries of State, War and Navy, eight members of Congress, comprising the heads of the committees having to do with military appropriations, and four military experts, the chief of staff of the army, the chief of naval operations and the heads of the Army and Navy War Colleges.

Such a council is designed to work out a military policy. Neither the army nor the navy has been developed in line with a fixed policy. The haphazard whims of Congress have constituted the only policy.

Officers of both branches of the military service have had fixed policies in mind and have adhered to them for a number of successive years, making their recommendations in line with these broad but definite plans. For the most part these recommendations never emerged from the category of tentative plans. A council of national defense would be empowered to draft a policy to which the army and navy would be expected to adhere, for a few years at least, and, after the acceptance of such a policy, it would require additional temerity for Congress to make notable changes in plans.

Practically every important Power in the world except the United States now has such a council.

The recommendation of legislation along this line may tend to break down opposition within the Democratic ranks, provided there remains in Congress, after the experience of the last two years, any respect whatever for platform pledges. The Baltimore platform of 1912 said:

"We approve the measures reported by the Democratic leaders in the House of Representatives for the creation of a council of national defense which will determine a definite naval program, with a view to increased efficiency and economy."

For the purposes of the council, the world must be regarded as a potential enemy in making plans for national defense. In past years the plans have not included the building of a navy sufficient to cope with that of Great Britain.

At present the emergencies which the United States might be called upon to meet are largely unknown quantities, because the nations at war in Europe have been adding to their naval power to an unknown degree, and it is probable that only after the return of peace will military experts in the United States be able to learn exactly what offensive strength confronts them in the case of each nation.

**NANCY HANKS IS DEAD—  
FAMOUS TROTTERING MARE**

Lexington, Ky., Aug. 21.—Nancy Hanks, the world's champion trotter from 1892 to 1904, with a record of 2:04, died here at the age of 29 years at Hamburg Place, stock farm of John E. Madden, which had been her home for many years. Mr. Madden did not buy her until long after

the close of her turf career and after she had ceased to breed. He wished simply to see that she was made comfortable in her declining years, and receiving his reward in the prestige given to her in the home of the one-time trotting queen and one of the most famous harness horses that ever lived. The old mare was laid to rest to-day in a stone tomb built for her in the Hamburg Place horse cemetery beside Hamburg Belle, 2:01½; the thoroughbred mare Imp and other turf celebrities. A monument inscribed with her record will be placed over the grave and surmounted with a miniature statue of her in bronze, which was made before her death.

**FUNERAL HELD 21 YEARS  
AFTER DEATH—HAD DREAM**

Dawson Springs, Ky., Aug. 21.—A strange funeral service was held at the Baptist church at Silent Run, ten miles from this place. Milton Sisk died at his home in Hopkins county twenty-one years ago and at his request no funeral service was to be held until the one hundredth anniversary of his birth. Yesterday was the date and his grandson, the Rev. E. G. Sisk, of Clay, Ky., preached the sermon.

The service was conducted to fulfill a dream that Milton Sisk had 38 years ago. He dreamed he was one hundred years old and died and his funeral was preached by a grandson on the elder Sisk's one hundredth birthday.

Just before his death he requested his family not to have any funeral service when he died, that he had faith in his dream and believed that in time one of his grandsons would be a preacher, and he wanted him to preach the funeral on the hundredth anniversary of his birth.

At the time of the dream the Rev. Mr. Sisk, who preached the funeral, was only two years old. There were 150 of Mr. Sisk's descendants at the funeral service. The audience numbered 600.

**REWARD OF \$1,500 FOR  
FIRST THREE OF MOB**

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 19.—Gov. Harris to-night proclaimed a reward of \$1,500 for the first three persons convicted of participation in the lynching of Leo M. Frank. At the same time he issued a statement declaring he would do all in his power to apprehend the perpetrators of the "unfortunate occurrence."

In defense of the State authorities the Governor pointed out that the prison farm from which Frank was abducted was not constructed to withstand attack from the outside, and declared that the complete secrecy with which the lynchers made their careful preparations made impossible any defense which might have saved the prisoner.

It is not believed any further action will be taken in the way of an investigation at the State prison. The members of the State Prison Commission were on a visit to the institution when the attack occurred and have held that the prison officials were powerless to prevent the attacking party from carrying out its purpose.

**Good Roads Association.**

Since the last report the following parties have paid their dollar and become members of the Ohio County Good Roads Association: Miss Effie Mulhall, Messrs. J. H. Brown, Dr. J. S. Smith, Edward Nelson, Thomas H. Benton, Jas. L. Park, C. P. Elliott, W. R. Beula, L. T. Rogers, Alf Clark, G. N. Rock, H. C. Johnston, Geo. W. Price, W. S. Vick and C. E. Toler, Dr. Clarence DeWeese.

On account of not having time to properly attend to the work, Mr. Heber Matthews has resigned as secretary of the Association and Mr. Guy Stetler, of McHenry, has been appointed by the Executive Committee as his successor. Mr. Matthews has been retained by the Association for editorial work.

J. O. McKENNEY, Pres.

**Rotting In Shock.**

Boonville, Ind., Aug. 21.—The continued rains of the last several days are ruining thousands of bushels of wheat which still remains in the shock. Millers are complaining of the quality of wheat, but have been paying \$1.03 a bushel owing to the fact that farmers are refusing to turn loose of their supply. The millers and wheat buyers say that they have bought less wheat this year than ever before. Thousands of acres of corn which were planted late may not have time to mature.

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